

England's Vices and Virtues Pictured by the Rev. Dr. Porteous.

Presentation to Mlle. Titiens.

Extracted from a Dublin letter.

A lecture on "England's Vices and Virtues" was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Porteous, of London, at the Clarendon Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, recently. The reverend gentleman handles his subject without gloves, and so emphatic did he become that a gentleman with his family rose and left the hall with an audible remark rather uncomplimentary to the speaker, which created a little sensation. The audience was a large one, and the six hints at American vices were well received.

The principal vice in England, according to Dr. Porteous, is the accumulation of capital.

The capitalist in England rules the industry, commerce, and society of the nation.

In Manchester alone there are 60,000 persons who suffer from the screw placed upon trade by the capitalists.

The speaker denied that any man had a right to do as he pleased with his money.

He then passed on to the second great vice, which is the Englishman's love for money.

Englishmen, are very sincere and emphatic in their statement that Americans love the almighty dollar.

They like to tell the world that they are disinterested and care not for wealth.

There is no animus which they worship more than that represented by pounds, and shillings, and pence.

The third great vice is the enormous preference which is given to expediency over principle.

This is one of England's greatest vices.

She receives Christianity, encourages theological sentiments, and yet her morals and principles are in conflict with the truths of religion.

She has no more idea of what is just than the natives of Timbuktu or the cannibals of the desert.

Even the cannibals show some equity and justice in their dealing.

The next vice is that she divides her classes, and declares that men are not equal.

They set up artificial barriers in the shape of classes, and throughout the whole texture of life runs this division.

Even the slave-paid clergymen refuses to acknowledge the equality of dissenting clergymen.

The merchant never dines or hobnobs with the manufacturer, nor the capitalist with either.

The aristocracy will not mix with a person unless he has a title, or has had a grandfather who had a title.

Another vice of England is the gullibility.

The Paris *Sport* is filled with advertisements of how much can be obtained for so little money.

Their gullibility enters into their church and society matters.

The lecturer said that he had seen a little gullibility in America, but thought that this country was the land of "Westward, ho!" and virtues truth, principle, and brightness before God and man, and this was a higher standard of morality and principle than England.

He referred to their prejudice as another great vice.

The Englishmen are not only prejudiced against sections of their own community, but against other communities.

They do not think Americans have either manners or intelligence equal to their own.

The Englishman has a reputation for cordiality, but his cordiality is accompanied with a bearing of lofty superiority.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the lower ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the sun of every thing; it is sought by Irishmen and colored by our soil, manners and characters; it desires to set our music sound in every Irish twilight, our pictures spread over every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and one that need not give offence to any. The cause of Ireland would give Ireland; it would give us the seas of Ireland to sweep over, the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than stay here; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their greatest and noblest. The independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1852.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

"Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals at once. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs."

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make The Irish Nationalist a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

Donovan Rossa's "Prison Life"

Is now published in book form. Parties desirous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can do so by sending their names and subscriptions to this office. The work should be in the hands of every Irish Nationalist. Mr. O'Donovan has retained the copyright of the book himself, so that parties sending their orders through us may rest assured that the money will go directly to the author, and not to the bookseller or publisher. Price—Paper Cover, \$1.00; handsomely bound, \$2. Ed. NATIONALIST.

To Our Country Subscribers.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a specialty in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly, will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

FATHER GALLAGHER ON THE PROCESSION.

We are glad to see that our remonstrance against the causeless extravagance which has hitherto prevailed on St. Patrick's day has not been without its effect. At the convention held on Sunday, the 22d, the Rev. Hugh Gallagher spoke in favor of substituting for the expensive pageantry of processions, etc., appropriate musical and literary exercises which, besides saving expense, might even be made to realize a something which could be appropriated to the relief of the suffering poor. He referred to the coming celebrations in the East, where such reforms are already agitated, and pointed out how much more really such a course would embody the spirit in which we should celebrate the day. There can be no question but that, all over America, sums are lavished in this manner which could be far more beneficially applied in a thousand other ways. They might, as Father Gallagher suggested, be applied to the purpose of charity; they might be even rendered instrumental in the great purpose of achieving our independence. We have little sympathy with the ebullitions of patriotism which pander to the national vanity to the detriment of the true national pride. We have laid this matter, in its every aspect, earnestly and repeatedly before our readers, for it is not a subject to be lightly discussed and thrown aside as impracticable. In such a case as this we should scorn precedent, as we should do in the case of every time-honored mistake; nay more—we should be proud of the opportunity now afforded us to establish a new precedent, to lead the fashion, and shew the rest of America that, young as San Francisco is, she is not afraid to leave the beaten track for one obviously superior, and that she scorns to suffer her judgment to be warped by any mere question of expediency.

This change, as the Rev. Mr. Gallagher remarked, is already in agitation in the East. Men are opening their eyes to the sin of such wastefulness and forgetful exultation while their country pines in her unbroken bondage. Soon we will no longer be in a position to lead the fashion of the day. Soon other cities will have cast off the bondage of precedent, and nothing will be left us save to follow in their steps. Let us make this coming seventeenth of March, the epoch of the new order of things, promising ourselves at the same time that at no distant date we will have a still dearer anniversary to celebrate—that of our country's independence. Let us devote our energies, our fortunes and our time to this one purpose, and celebrate St. Patrick's day with a becoming moderation, reflecting that hereafter, when Ireland is free—*Haec obim meminisse juvabit.*

BISMARCK AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In making a few remarks upon this subject, we must premise that in so doing we are in nowise departing from the canon of strict non-sectarianism which we have laid down for our guidance. The subject is rather political than religious, though both politics and religion are involved, and we have always reserved the right of protest against manifest injustice, irrespective of the creed or class it is levelled at.

Bismarck's conduct towards the Ultramontanists, a definition in which he has arbitrarily included the Catholics, may be viewed in several lights, but at best it can be deemed but a shortsighted as well as tyrannical policy. There is a very powerful Catholic element in many of the German States, notably in Bavaria and Saxony, and it is questionable prudence, in view of the foreign relations of Prussia, to drive those who are already disaffected to desperation. France is, of course, irreconcilably hostile, and the conduct of the German war ships during the troubles in Spain have awakened there a feeling of enmity which necessarily alone suppresses. As might be expected, England is in sympathy with the religious measures of Bismarck; but John Bull's economical policy would prevent any more practical aid than sympathy in the event of a difficulty. It is, therefore, an ill-chosen time in which Bismarck is alienating a large class of German citizens, and that his conduct has had that effect is sufficiently demonstrated by many stormy debates in the Diet. There is a settled conviction among all reflecting men that in this matter constitutional rights have been violated. Indeed, to those who look from the standpoint of free America, the whole seems almost incredible. Bishops have been suspended in their functions, fined, threatened with imprisonment; religion has been made almost penal; and these abominable restrictions, with an utter disregard of the ordinary chivalry of national intercourse, have been forced upon a foreign country. It was indeed a sad spectacle when a nation like the French were forced to submit to the will of an arrogant foreigner. The compulsory suspension of the *Univers*, at the instance of Germany, was, perhaps, as wanton an insult as could be inflicted on a temporarily defenseless nation. A special telegram from Paris at the time was as follows: "The suspension of the *Univers* for two months, owing to the remonstrances of the German Government, has excited a very painful feeling. Great irritation prevails, and the position of the ministry is considered very insecure." We can imagine the condition of wild indignation expressed by these few words, but we can scarcely fancy its cause being tolerated in any other country, or in France under other circumstances. The German government must have counted largely on the low condition to which France was reduced, or they had not ventured on such an arbitrary proceeding. Of course the requisition was couched in the least offensive form possible, in order to hoodwink the outside world as far as possible to the real origin of the repression, but the veil of forbearance was far too thin. The thing was managed in this way: Prince Bismarck instructed Count Armin von Thadden to deliver to the Due Decazes a message of which the following is the substance. The French press, being under the absolute control of the French Government, and strictly prohibited from extreme language on matters of domestic importance, he could not but regard their constant attacks on the German Government and nation as licensed by the French Government. The German Government was the more painfully surprised at this, seeing that the Papal and Ultramontane politics so enthusiastically supported by the French press, in opposition to Germany, were bitterly hostile to that country. There could be no doubt that the French press unanimously sided with the avowed enemies of Germany, though the French Government had it in their power to modify the language of their papers at a moment's notice. The German Government, therefore, while they left the French Government to act as they chose, found it impossible not to draw inferences from the provoking attitude of the French press. This was offering the velvet glove, but anyone could see the steel gauntlet very imperfectly covered. The action of the French Government shewed that they had no choice. The Due Decazes submitted this communication to the French Cabinet, and was authorized to reply that the Government was determined to fulfil international obligations in every respect. And more in the same strain. Thus was the unheard-of outrage of suppressing a public journal for its outspoken opinions consummated. Americans can hardly conceive such an outrage on the ordinary rights of men possible in the nineteenth century, but the instance is now laid before them in all the stubbornness of fact. Practically, Germany has abolished, as far as it was in her power, the liberty of the press.

While discriminating as far as possible against Catholics in general, Bismarck has proved himself especially rigorous towards the Jesuits. Since the first establishment of the order the followers of Loyola have been regarded with dislike, suspicion and envy wherever they have taken up their abode. While prosecuting designs of a purely religious tendency, they were accused of seeking temporal aggrandizement. Their quiet and unobtrusive zeal was regarded as designing cunning, and the term "Jesuitical" became one of reproach. The causelessness of this antipathy became more apparent as years wore on; the Jesuits gradually lost their reputation for deep-laid plots and hidden iniquities, and in this nineteenth century, we had fancied, that they would be regarded in their true light, a highly educated and very zealous body of men, who devote their unselfish lives to the dissemin-

ation of Christianity and education. Bismarck, however, seems otherwise to regard them, and in conjunction with some of his servile copyists in Italy, seems determined to bring them into the same ban as they lay under in the days when they were the principal repositories of the arts and sciences in a dark age. A single instance will serve to show the loss such shortsighted policy must entail on the country that practices it. Father Secchi, when solicited to remain in charge of the Astronomical Observatory of the Collegio Romano, refused to oblige the persecutors of his brethren, and has abandoned that office which he has made famous by his wondrous learning and surprising observations. Several of the most prominent Catholic institutions of Europe were seeking his services, and we understand that it is more than probable that the Catholic University of Dublin will enrol, among its other distinguished professors, the name of the greatest astronomer of the day. In Ireland worth has always been welcome, and so the Jesuits have never been proscribed, and in turn they have deserved well of the country. Centres of learning when education was penal, free of charity when charity was needed, they have won upon the affections of the people, who have always found in them unflinching patriots. For our own sake we would wish no better than their expulsion from the Continent and permanent settlement in Ireland, but stern justice demands an impartial scrutiny of Bismarck's conduct, and pronounces it in this and other respects alike foolish and reprehensible. *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*" When the Catholic Church is alienated, and when with a foreign army on the frontier, Bismarck attempts to justify his course in a divided Diet, he will learn this truth, and will regret his policy, as shortsighted as cruel.

IRELAND'S UNDEVELOPED WEALTH.

We are every day receiving fresh proofs of the natural wealth of Ireland, showing resources which only require a native government and a concentrated people to develop into revenues which would soon place Ireland on a good footing among the nations of the world. The Irish fisheries alone, if properly managed and judiciously fostered by a little expenditure of capital, would afford employment to thousands of people, and would yield vast sums annually. The fact that, even in their present neglected state, they successfully rival the products of the carefully preserved Scotch waters, abundantly proves this. Recently iron mines have been discovered at Dungannon, County Down, or rather have been brought into prominent notice, for their existence has long been known. The ore is said to be the richest in the British Isles; and some idea of the buried wealth may be gathered from the fact that though more than twelve feet has been already excavated in pursuit of the discovery, even a greater depth is left below untouched. We can fancy the ferment such a discovery would create anywhere else in the islands, but in Ireland no attempt is made to develop these rich mines, and even the ordinary means of transit are not provided to make them available. When we recollect that, in addition to this, the revenues of thousands of acres of her most fertile soil are annually drawn from the country and spent abroad, we can appreciate something of the innate wealth which still enables Ireland to preserve even a semblance of prosperity. Never was a land more in need of a native government; never, since the days of the old Roman provinces, was a country so drained and despoiled by foreigners. Mr. Gladstone's so-called liberal measures were but as a drop in the ocean—nay, they did not even represent that infinitesimal portion of relief. The English chose to regard them as favors, instead of the basest initiation of ordinary justice, and by doing them out like hard-wrong concessions they succeeded in producing the same impression on others. We now have a different regime, and it remains to be seen if Mr. Disraeli will be more liberal of right. We do not suppose he will. No English party can shew a clean record on Irish affairs, and usually the pages of both are so smirched that it is hard to say which is the foulest. It will be a proud moment, and we trust not a distant one, when our native Irish Republic will show our arrogant neighbors what the resources of concentrated Ireland are, and by a speedy resuscitation of the country will brand for ever, in the eyes of the world, the whole system of Anglo-Irish policy as a cruel and persistent repression of native wealth and free-born people.

THE IRISH NATIONAL MAGAZINE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The January number of this periodical has been laid on our table, and fully sustains the opinion we had formed from the earlier issues. It is full of varied and entertaining reading. We extract the opening poem, by Michael Scanlan, and the plaintive beauty of the lines will touch to many a heart. Then come several sketches, by various contributors, interesting in themselves, but deriving an interest from the spirit of Nationality that breathes throughout them. "A Robbery of the Dead" is a forcibly written exposure of circumstances with which most California Irishmen are familiar. We reserve it for future insertion. The editorial work is well done throughout, and the editorial page is well written and instructive, as well as entertaining. We have a searching analysis of the objects and scope of the Home Rule party, which is very properly, altogether denied the title which it assumes. The whole magazine is conducted on a systematic national principle, and should be in the hands of every patriotic Irishman. A few pages of well-chosen music complete a number which is in every way a credit to its publishers. We wish the "Irish National Magazine" a prosperous and useful career in the noble path they have chosen.

HALL AND LIBRARY FOR IRISHMEN.

We are indebted to Father Gleeson for a very sensible and practical suggestion which he laid before the Convention on Monday last. He commented on the want which existed among our Irish and Irish-American citizens of a hall and place of meeting exclusively their own. To remedy this he asked the Convention to appoint a committee to organize and set on foot the project of building a hall and library for the above-mentioned purpose at a cost of from \$100,000 to \$150,000. For his part he would guarantee to obtain the necessary land from the Irish merchants and professional gentlemen, provided the cash, to the amount of about \$60,000, could be subscribed by the laboring classes. A committee of one from each society was appointed on this motion to lay the matter before their respective societies. It is to be hoped that Irishmen of all classes will respond to this appeal according to their means. The required sum, considering the wealth of the city, is not large, and the advantages to all are too obvious to be dwelt upon. Among the many halls and places of meeting which the city can boast of we have not one which we can call exclusively our own, although the necessity of such a one has long been acknowledged. By the promptness with which a committee has been appointed we would infer that Father Gleeson's proposal has not fallen on unappreciative ears. We hope that when the subscription list is regularly opened there will be no delay in obtaining the requisite amount in order that the work may be put in hands as soon as possible. We are sure that all the Irish of San Francisco will join us in sincere thanks to Father Gleeson for his admirable suggestion and the assistance he has guaranteed to the project.

BRITISH REVERSES IN AFRICA.

We seem the British forces are not to have such an easy time with the Ashantees as they had with the Abyssinians. The nature of the country has assisted the aborigines in their gallant resistance of foreign encroachment, and the latest dispatches announce the overthrow of the English army. The report has not, as yet, been officially confirmed, but it is so circumstantially related, and bears such a stamp of authenticity that it is impossible to doubt it. The number of killed and wounded are returned, also the date and place of battle, which last shows Sir Garnet Wolseley's advance to be much less than has been stated. King Koofee has expressed his resolution to keep the foreigners from his capital, and seems at present very likely to succeed. However the struggle may eventuate, the fact remains that the vaunted British army has been ignominiously and disastrously routed in a pitched battle by a force which is regarded as a horde of savages. The intelligence is suggestive. We await further developments with interest.

OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

DUBLIN, JAN. 30, 1874.

ED. NATIONALIST.—As I suppose all your Irish readers in the far west take as much interest in the elections as we do here, I write to you with a few of the most recent particulars from the different constituencies, though I suppose before you receive this all the contests will have concluded, and the wavering fates will have turned the scale one way or other. The Limerick contest is the most exciting, so I will deal with it first. We have in the field Kelly, Synan and O'Sullivan, the last, of course, being the man for our money. His canvass has been very successful, and his chances of success are extremely flattering. There was a meeting of the Farmer's Club last week, and no doubt at all seemed to prevail in his ultimate success. Kelly has large means, some influence, and all the spiritual support the priests can afford him. He will undoubtedly come to the scratch, but I do not think he will gain much by it. He is not at all popular with a great many, and his mobs have almost invariably been worsted. Let us accept the omen. For Limerick city we will likely have a brisk contest. Major Green has resigned, and Sir Peter Tait is doubtful, but Mr. Spaight, Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Isaac Butt will go to the poll. The Hon. Charles Vereker also sends out his address as a Home Ruler. There are several others spoken of in connection with the county, but Mr. Bolster is the only probable candidate of the outsiders, though Sir David Roche and Edward William O'Brien may put in an appearance. Tipperary seems scarcely to have made up its mind. "Too many lovers will puzzle a maid." Mr. Heron has made no move for re-election, but his late colleague, Col. White, is pressing his canvass vigorously. Some candidates have been expected from Dublin with the Home Rule nomination. The Nationalists intended to have put John Mitchel's name before the electors, but the suddenness of the dissolution took them by surprise. And this brings me to the best piece of news of all, which I had intended to keep for the last, but which has here leaked out prematurely because it is too good to be kept. John Mitchel has consented to stand for Cork, and will return instantly if elected. The whole affair was adjusted by telegraph on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th inst. If Cork returns him and Ronayne, she will have achieved a splendid record. For the city of Cork, the present aspirants are Mr. N. D. Murphy and Mr. J. P. Ronayne; Mr. Doran, the Home Rule nominee, declines to contest the city. For the county, we have Mr. McCarthy Dowling and Mr. Shaw, the present M. P. for Bandon. In Kinsale, a Londoner, by name Eugene Collins, has issued his address as a Home Ruler.

News from John Mitchel.
The Dublin Irishman says:

With pleasure which foils any attempt at expression, we are authorized to announce that the noble city of Cork has nominated John Mitchel as the colleague of Joe Ronayne.

On Wednesday night, January 28th, this curt telegram was dispatched to the home of the exile in New York:

"If elected for Cork, will you come?"
Reply received in Cork at half-past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon following:

"If elected, I will go instantly!!"
This intelligence, flashed through three thousand miles of ocean, will evoke a burst of joy in every Irish homestead. The name of Mitchel never yet lowered to the foot is hoisted in Cork—brave, gallant, immortal Cork. Why not start him in Tipperary also? Let both constituencies compete for the prize—both will live forever in the memory of all that is proudest and highest in Irish history, if he is elected by each constituency. The cup of hope is presented to Mitchel's lips; he must taste it with delight, full to the brim and overflowing, for the exile's life has been the bitterest of the bitter.

John Mitchel and Joe Ronayne, members for Cork—*par nobis fratum!*

SUCCESS to those that deserve it. We would call the attention of our readers to the stock of goods of Kenny & Co., the energetic Picture and Looking-glass dealers at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. They import every thing in their line from the Publishers and dealers in the East and Europe, and are always ready to supply orders at short notice in Scenery of our native land. They have everything published, and as for Religious subjects they have an immense stock in Pictures of others, they have one of the finest assortments on the Coast, in looking-glasses of any style or size it would be impossible for the trade to compete with them, and in picture frames there is such variety that you are suited at once, and as to price, we will guarantee that they will sell lower than the lowest and we will offer an invitation to our friends in the country to pay the firm a visit on the first opportunity. Remember Kenny & Co., Fifth and Market streets.

The statement that the new steamship line between China and this port is charging a lower passenger rate than the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is not correct. The rates of the two lines are the same.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....	Norfolk, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....	Sausalito City, Monterey Co
JAMES GOOLD.....	Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTBRIDGE.....	Waterville, Santa Cruz Co
T. H. HOWE.....	Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN.....	Pino, Placer Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....	Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....	Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....	San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. BARSFIELD.....	Sacramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN.....	Julian City, San Diego Co
BERNARD MCGREESH.....	Crescent City, Del Norte Co
DANIEL HARLEY.....	Vallejo, Solano Co
BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....	Virginia City, Nev
WILLIAM REDMOND.....	Gold Hill, Nev
THOMAS WOGAN.....	Silver City, Nev

LOCAL LINES.

The funeral of the late Eugene Dupre was held on Tuesday under the auspices of the Exempt Fire Company.

MISS JULIA, CROWN (in religion Sister Mary Frances) and Miss Mary Hickey (in religion Sister Mary de Sales) have received the white veil in the Presentation Convent, Fowell street.

JOHN R. BLAKE, a porter, was committed to the Insane Asylum. For eight months there has been a gradual loss of mental power, until he is quite demented and unable to take care of himself.

The boy Shulsky, who was shot in the head by a companion a few days ago, is recovering from his wound. The ball did not injure the brain, and has been extracted from the frontal sinus.

H. C. NEWHALL has sued P. L. Weaver and Robert Gardner, the Surveyor General of the State, to enjoin proceedings toward issuing a patent to Weaver for outside lands of this city and county.

The Supervisors have accepted the invitation extended to them and the Mayor by the St. Patrick's Day Convention to review the procession at the City Hall on the 17th of March.

MEYER JONAS and David Marks were arrested by the United States Marshal on a charge of having un-stamped matches in their possession. They were both released on giving bail in the sum of \$200.

DR. W. H. JOHNSON has presented a bill against the city and county for \$200 for two days time spent in the Municipal Court, in obstructing a subpoena, he having been summoned as an expert on the question of sanity in the case of J. H. Mansfield. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Supervisors have repealed the franchise granted to David Hewes and others, to lay down and maintain a railroad track on Fourteenth street, from Folsom to Harrison, and along Harrison to the City Gardens. The reason assigned is, that Hewes showed no disposition to complete the road, and as it now exists it is merely an obstruction to the street.

W. M. NELSON has sued the Agency of the Bank of British North America to recover \$2,000, the amount of two promissory notes of the bankrupt firm of Collic, Stewart & Co., alleged to have been intrusted to the defendant for collection, and lost by the neglect of the defendant to present them before the firm was declared bankrupt.

The Enterprise Consolidated Mining Company was incorporated to mine for gold, silver and other metals in the West Point Mining District, Calaveras county. The Directors are, Frederick Morris, John R. Fischbeck, H. L. Lidsom, H. H. Shubing, J. P. Berging, J. D. Mahisted and R. Gleary. The capital stock is \$3,000,000.

The case of H. Bernstein, administrator, etc., against the Central Railroad Company is on trial in the Nineteenth District Court. The plaintiff asks for damages for the loss of his child, which was killed by being run over by one of the defendant's cars.

Several days since a woman residing on Telegraph Hill experienced the loss of a goat. On Tuesday she happened to come upon a crowd on California street where an auctioneer was endeavoring to dispose of the same identical goat. She prevented the sale and discovered that it had been stolen by an urchin who is a relentless persecutor.

Col. Wason addressed the Convention briefly, after which the meeting adjourned until next Sunday.

St. Patrick's Day.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION ADVANCED A STAGE—A HALL AND LIBRARY PROJECT SUGGESTED—IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention of delegates appointed by the different Irish organizations to take measures in regard to the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, held an adjourned meeting on Sunday, the 22d, at Irish-American Hall. M. C. Hassett in the chair.

A communication was received from the French Zouaves, signifying their intention of parading on the 17th of March, in compliance with the invitation extended to them.

The Grand Marshal, the President and the Secretaries were appointed a Committee on Invitations. Michael Hogan, M. G. Healy and James Ginty were appointed a Committee on Printing.

Rev. Father Gleeson, who entered the hall at this juncture, was invited to address the convention, which invitation he accepted. He recommended the erection in this city of a grand national hall and library for the benefit of the Irish-American Catholics of San Francisco, at a cost of not less than \$100,000 to \$150,000.

If the laboring classes would contribute a sufficient amount to erect the building at a cost say of \$50,000 or \$60,000, he would guarantee to obtain the land from the Catholic merchants and professional men. He asked the convention to appoint a committee to organize and carry out the project.

A committee of one from each society was appointed, as follows, to lay the matter before their respective societies: Michael Cooney, John Grant, John F. Meagher, Michael Ward, H. Gallagher, James Butler, Thomas Kilian, M. J. McGrath, James Buckley, Michael Hogan, John A. Hogan, James Cahill, Michael Kane, John Mart and Michael Flanagan.

The President then read the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, the assembling together of our adopted citizens in public procession on days commemorative of the struggles of those people in their native land, in behalf of human freedom and against the despotic governments of Europe, tends to honor and promote the Republican principles of this government.

And, Whereas, our great American statesmen have looked with favor upon these processions; Therefore, be it RESOLVED,

Resolved, That the high officers of our city government, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors and Board of Education, be, and they are hereby requested to review our procession on next St. Patrick's Day from the City Hall.

Resolved, Further that, as many of the said officials who desire to join with us in the procession, are invited to do so, and that they be provided with carriages as others of our invited guests, and that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors and Board of Education.

A motion to exclude the Board of Education was ruled out of order.

The President then informed the Convention that Messrs. John McCullough and Barton Hill had kindly tendered the Convention the use of the California Theatre. Also Mr. Williamson and Maggie Moore had tendered their services on the occasion. The announcement was received with applause.

The matter of employing ushers was referred to the Literary Committee with power to act.

The President then informed the Convention that Messrs. John McCullough and Barton Hill had kindly tendered the Convention the use of the California Theatre.

Rev. Hugh Gallagher having been invited to address the Convention, referred to the movement set on foot in the East, to abolish the procession on St. Patrick's Day, and to substitute musical and literary exercises. The expenses of the parade might then be saved and appropriated to the relief of the poor.

Col. Wason addressed the Convention briefly, after which the meeting adjourned until next Sunday.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Salt Lake City continues to be favored with snowstorms.

The "Open Letter" is the name of a new weekly paper published at Vallejo.

The proprietors of the San Bernardino weekly "Argus" propose to issue a daily paper.

The Machinery of the Mendoceo mill has been overhauled, and business will shortly be resumed.

A Congregational Church is projected at San Bernardino. The structure will be 55x36 feet in dimensions, with cupolas.

Two hotels at San Bernardino are insufficient for transient accommodation, and a third one will probably be built this Spring. A joint stock company is being organized for that purpose.

Dr. Cleveland and M. J. Gilkey, who killed each other at Watsonville were buried on Tuesday. Over seven hundred persons were present. Although both were Masons, they were not buried with the customary ceremonies of the Order.

Two eagles were shot recently a short distance from Sacramento, by a party of hunters. One measured 7 and a half feet from tip to tip of the wings, and from the extremity to the end of the tail, it measured thirty-eight inches.

John McCullough is expected to appear soon at the Opera House, San Jose.

SAM IRVINE, a storekeeper of New Republic, Monterey county, was shot in the arm by a man named Wilson, with whom he was in altercation. Irvine then stabbed his assailant, who is expected to die.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. T. WIABA X.

The White Sage—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonies published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, obliges us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The Elko Independent says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will supply such herbs, for no other city can boast of so many healthy and people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. Terry, M. D., on the outside of the paper. H. A. Smith, Ross & Co., General Agents. Sole Distributors, Dr. L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

CHARLES J. TONBERT filed his notarial bond for \$5,000 in the County Court on Wednesday, with Edward E. Eyre and A. G. Kinney as sureties.

Make Money,
Fast and honorably, \$12.50 per day, or \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents), to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to Bucolus Sewing Machine, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, New York.

Business Directory.

We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. AS SOME of the most respectable house advertising in the NATIONALIST, such customer may rest assured of courteous treatment and good value:

AMUSEMENTS.

California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.

Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery and Mission streets.

Belmont Theatre, William Janke.

Bohemian Grove.

M. Walsh, 925 Market street, corner Fifth.

Thos Healy, 977 Mission street, near Third.

Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 564

Market street.

Mark's, 117 Third street.

Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.

United Workmen's Co-operative Boot and Shoe

Factory, corner Sansome and Sacramento streets.

William O'Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).

John Liddy, 120 Fourth, corner Minna street.

Bohemian Stationery.

John W. McGuire, 382 Bowery, New York city.

Banking.

Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N. E. corner

Montgomery and Market streets.

West & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First

street.

Union Bros. Steam and Gas Filters, 406 Montgomery

street.

CUTLERY.

M. Price, store 115 Kearny street; factory, 10 Steven-

son street.

CHIQUITA.

A Greenbush, 239 Kearny street, corner Bush.

E. D. Powers, 117 Market street, corner Powell.

Ames' Exchange cigar stand, Sansome street.

Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.

Gordon & Burke, 543 Market street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

D. Sweeny & Co., Tenth and Howard streets.

J. O'Connor, 104 Clay street, corner Drumm.

McNamee & Company, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.

Morris & McBride, S. W. corner Commercial and Davis

streets.

CONFECTIONERS.

Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.

DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Jackson, 104 Clay street, between Drumm and Jackson.

DRY GROCERIES.

Dr. Sweeny, 422 Clay street, between Drumm and Jackson.

DRY GOODS.

Dr. Sweeny, 422 Clay street, between Drumm and Jackson.

DRY GROCERIES.

Dr. Sweeny, 422 Clay street, between Drumm and Jackson.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

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SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

GOUGAUNE BARRA.

BY J. J. CALLANAN.

The Lake of Gougaune Barra, in the west end of the County Cork, is the parent of the river Barra. Its waters embrace a small but verdant island of about half an acre, situated in the eastern shore. The lake, as its name implies, is situated in a deep hollow, surrounded on every side, (save the east, where almost perpendicularly waters are discharged) by high and almost perpendicular mountains, the inverted peaks of which are gloomily reflected in the still waters beneath.

There is a green island in lone Gougaune Barra, Where Aliss of songs rushes forth as an arrow; In deep-veined Desmond—a thousand wild fountains Come down to that lake, from their home in the mountains.

There grows the wild as, and a time-stricken willow Looks chidingly down on the mirth of the billew; Looks, like some gay child that sad monitor scowling, As, like some gay child that sad monitor scowling.

It lightly laughs back to the laugh of the morning. And its zone of dark hills—O, to see them all brightening, When the tempest flings out its red banner of lightning! And the waters rush down, 'mid the thunder's deep battle; like clams from the hills at the voice of the battle; And brightly the fire-crested billows are gleaming, And wildly from Mullagh the eagles are screaming, O, where is the dwelling in valley, or highland, So meet for a bard as this lone little island?

How oft when the summer sun rested on Clara, And at the dark heath on the hills of Ivera, Have I sought thee, sweet spot, from my home on the ocean; And trod all thy wilds with a Minstrel's devotion, And thought of thy bards, when assembling together, in the cleft of thy rocks, or the depth of thy heather, They fed from the Saxon's dark bondage and slaughter. And waked their last song by the rush of thy water!

High sons of the lyre, O, how proud was the feeling, To think while alone through that solitude stealing, Though loiterer Minstrel green Erin can number; I only awoke your wild harp from its slumber, And mingled once more with the voice of those fountains The song whose echo forgot on her mountain; And gleamed each grey legend, that darkly was sleeping, Where the mist and the rain over their beauty were creeping.

Least bard of the hills! were it mine to inherit The fire of thy harp, and the wing of thy spirit, With the wrongs which like thee to our country has bound me.

Did your mantle of song fling its radiance around me, Still, still in those wilds might young liberty rally; And send her strong shout over mountain and plain; The star of the west might rise in the gloom, And the land that was darkest be brightest in story.

I shall be gone—but my name shall be spoken When Erin awakes, and her fitters are broken; Some Minstrel will come, in the summer's eve gleaming, When freedom's young light on his spirit is newing, And bend over my grave with a tear of emotion, Where calm Aven-Buee seeks the kisses of ocean, Or plant a wild wreath, from the banks of that river, O'er the heart, and the harp, that are sleeping for ever,

WIT AND WISDOM.

At a village near Ballymote, Ireland, a man by mistake delivered a pistol containing the following, instead of a letter of introduction: "I do serve in the priest of the holy baptism, by the Holy Cross of St. Peter, and by the blessed Lady Mary, that I will maintain the holy religion, and exterminate all heretics, as they are called by our Holy Father that is in heaven; two weeks ago, P. W. [illegible] a similar document was found one night in the pocket of an unclaimed vest, lost during a riot."

A CLEVER BOY.—A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, shrewdness, and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said, "He can restfully in any part of the Republic, though I have seen him in mine." "What a boy!" said the lady. "I like old Hinkety's ginet."

A WRINKLE ABOUT THE AGE OF HORSES.—After the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, on every year that passes. "I do not know that it is always the same horse," he said. "For instance, a horse has three wrinkles; he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get the age."

HOMOEOPATHIC SOUP.—Take two starved pigeons, hang them by a string in the kitchen window, so that they will not fly away; then boil them in a pot of water, roll the shadows over a slow fire for ten hours, and give the patient one drop in a glass of water every ten days.

MRS. SWISSHEIM in her letters to young ladies says that "every country girl knows how to make a good meal; we don't think it is always noted that the mother girls get the redder they are."

An old man, related to a farmer of his ancient family, dying much stress upon being descended from an illustrious man who lived several generations ago. "So much the worse for you," replied his son, "for we are the older the seed, the poorer the crop."

THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATION recently occurred in a confectioner's shop in Bristol, between two "fast" young ladies, who were in the shop to do a little shopping now: "No, this cigar is not bad; but the next less a man (?) imports his own tobacco he can't get with comfort."

"Way, Bridget," asked her mistress, (who wished to rally the girl, for the amusement of her company, upon the fantastic ornamentation of a huge pipe.) "Did you do it?" "You're quite an artist." "How did you do it?" "I don't know; it was my mother that pried Bridget. 'Isn't it pretty, mump? I did it with your fine teeth, mump!'"

HOP.—What is not hope to man?—the vitality of vitality, the life of his life, the great mighty power of all exertion, the strengthener, the conqueror, the day, the battle, the night, the strengthener, the conqueror, all victories, the conqueror that strikes down, opposition, triumphs on reverses, bursts open the gates of the tomb, and treads upon the neck of death.

A GERMAN JOURNAL speaks of a young author who has distinguished herself in the literary world. She is called the Baroness de Cokrakowtza Piskalz-ken.

TON SAYERS and a circus manager were followed through streets of Liverpool, on a recent day, by a excited crowd, who supposed that the Baroness and Sildkow. Such is fame.

"Papa, I wish a light yellow, as he looked up in his father's face, "does the logwood they put in wine give it its red color?" "Yes, certainly." "Well, papa is it the logwood in the wine that makes your face so red?" Thus his nonentity child, Hens, Betty, set a child and put this child to bed.

ONE OF THE BEAUTIES OF THE COURT OF PRUSSIA said to the King: "Sire, how is it that you, who are so glorious already, still seek for new fame?" "Madam," he replied, "for the same reason that you, although so beautiful, still seek for new world."

FAMILIARITIES WITH THE FUTURE does not breed content; it deepens our love, for it gives us no rest; wherever we are, it bequeaths愁 with pleasant talk; we translate its words into English; we get a liberal education without school manuals.

DEFINITION OF A LOW-BRED WOMAN.—One who stays at home, takes care of her children, and never goes out with the busier neighborhood. Species almost extinct.

WHY ARE SOLDIERS LIKE CLOCKS?—Because their first duty is to "mark time."

MASON JONES, the Irish Orator.

We recently chronicled the demise in London of Mr. Mason Jones, who won quite an enviable reputation as an orator and lecturer. He visited the United States about ten years ago, and commanded large and highly pleased audiences. Our attention has been drawn to a sketch of the young orator, written at that time by Barry Gray, and our readers doubtless will be pleased to have the impressions, personal and mental, of the brilliant speaker from such an excellently descriptive American pen:

When a stranger, comparatively unknown and unheralded, comes upon us, without the aid of trumpets to blare his name through the land, or newspapers to puff him into notoriety, but who, unassisted by all adventitious aids, nevertheless makes his mark in a brief period, and stands forth the acknowledged lion of the day, the public is disposed to accord to such an one both talent and genius. That Mason Jones, the young Irish orator, possessed both of these in more than an ordinary degree, none who have listened to him, will be disposed to deny. His success is almost marvelous for he holds his hearers almost spellbound for hours, while he discourses on subjects which lectures all the world over, for fifty years past, have talked about until they have worn themselves threadbare, and seemingly extracted all their interest and freshness. And yet, you will tell us but little that is new. He states his facts clearly and tersely, in simple, well-chosen words. He is not erratic or whimsical in his eloquence, but calm and dignified. He does not seek to astonish by the brilliancy of his periods, nor the magnificence of his declamation; but rather attracts by his purity of style, and his intonations, though carefully arranged sentences. His voice is not equal to his oratorical requirements; it has no full, deep, sonorous tones, which seemingly roll forth majestically from the very corridors of the mind, nor the soft, appealing and pathetic strains which come from the innermost heart; and yet it is magnetic in its character, drawing the attention of his hearers closer and closer towards him, soothing and attracting the restless as he goes on, and finally his vast audience, enraptured and fascinated, forgetful of both time and place, hears only what he says, sees as he sees, feels as he feels, and lives with and through him in the hurried past, with Curran, Swift or Milton.

His orations are carefully prepared and committed to memory before he delivers them; and yet so easy and graceful is his style, that they seem to be the spontaneous productions of the moment. He uses no notes. He never hesitates for a word. He does not repeat himself, nor recall a single line for the purpose of giving it a finer point or a higher polish, by adding a forgotten phrase or a missing word. He is a skillful analyst, a profound dialectician, and an able reasoner. His speech is fresh and vigorous, his manner gracious and pleasing, his tones bold and scholarly, and his gestures emphatic and unstudied. His discourses are replete with wit, poetry, sarcasm and argument. He excels in narrative and descriptive passages; but can wield like a two-edged sword fiery invective and scorching denunciation, with a degree of earnestness that thrills and startles his audience. He has a fund of humor which, however, only shows itself occasionally, as his subjects up to this time have been almost wholly of a serious character, allowing of but few instances wherein a comic vein could be appropriately introduced. Unless we are greatly mistaken, Mr. Mason Jones could produce a most laughter-provoking lecture; and in these gloomy times, when the public needs enlivening, such an one would meet with a most hearty reception.

He is, in brief, an original thinker, a classical scholar, a warm-hearted Irishman, and a natural orator, possessed, too, of all the appliances which a careful and laborious culture of mind, voice and action, can yield.

Since the arrival of Mr. Mason Jones in this country, scarcely two months ago, he has won a considerable success as an orator, such as few of our greatest speakers possess. His good fortune in this respect is unprecedented, and casts far in the background that of all former lecturers. The public has flocked to the Academy of Music in this city, and to the public halls of the towns and larger villages of the State, in crowds, to hear him; and that, too, at prices which it would be folly for any one else than our lecturer to hope successfully to charge. His themes have been such as the life of Curran, Milton, Swift, or Garibaldi, until recently, when he added one more to his repertoire. "The European aspects of the American War," but which, although noticeable for its cleverness, truthfulness, and eloquence, its clear insight into the workings of our republican system of government, its honest denunciations of party chicanery, its patriotic spirit, and the warm encouragement and praise it offers us as a nation, is not, in my opinion, as desirable a subject, or as skillfully handled by the orator as any one of the other themes. Let him hold fast to such subjects as Milton and Swift, the study of whose lives has pursued his boyhood, above whose graves has he knelt, and about whose homes he has lingered, and when he has dined with the great, he will be still liable to be led in directions of which he is not aware by clever interested persons. It is therefore the more important, how that he has more power than he formerly possessed, that he should have in early youth firmly imprinted on his mind principles of honor, honesty, morality, and justice. These principles are sure to have their effect in after life.

A COMMIA COST \$20,000.—The importance of correct punctuation was strongly illustrated the other day at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, when it was shown that a comma in one place was worth \$20,000. In the tariff bill which went into effect August 1st, 1872, the free list was extended by the addition of several hundred articles. Among the number added was "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," for the purpose of propagation and cultivation. In engrossing the bill, or in the progress of copying it for official printing, a comma was inserted after "fruit," and all fruit was thereby placed upon the free list. The Committee, however, not noticing the change, continued to collect duty on fruit until the error was discovered. The Ways and Means Committee has now agreed to report a bill to remove the comma, in accordance with the intent of the law of 1872. The amount of tax illegally collected is not far from \$2,000,000.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Kingston has been startled by a singular discovery made by some workmen. They were repairing a building known as the Woolsey House, situated in the lower part of the town, and in taking down the chimney a skeleton was discovered, wedged in the flue. It was pronounced by the physicians who examined it to be the skeleton of a woman, apparently about eighteen years of age, and had probably been in the place where it was discovered about a year.

WOT TO THE MAN WHO SHOOTS OR DESTROYS A Pigeon in France!—A telegraph wire may be cut and tapped or may fall wholly into the hands of an enemy, but the faithful carrier flies straight home to its nest, for above the reach of good marks-men. So important does the French Government consider the carrier pigeons for war that they have decided to maintain 5,000 pairs of these birds. Every fortress is to contain a military pigeon-house, containing 1,000 birds. There are to be established also two general stations, to meet the eventuality of another invasion, and 60,000 pigeons will be kept at these stations. Fly that the Dove of Peace should become the Messenger of War. *hah* Luton says

advocating on that occasion the cause of the Union and standing up manfully in defense of the North. He came to this country early in the winter, and made his first appearance at Irving Hall before a full and appreciative audience. To accommodate the thousands who failed to gain admission to this hall, he engaged the Academy of Music, and even here he has been compelled to stop the sale of tickets through a lack of seats.

In person, his figure is slender, and of medium height. His hair is black and parted in the middle, over a forehead somewhat low, but square and full. His eyes are dark and full of fire and spirit. His face is oval in form, and he wears no beard. The expression of his countenance is pleasant and agreeable. His manner, when addressing a person, is inquiring and earnest: he approaches close towards him, and speaks in quick, honest and trusting tones. His nature is highly emotional, and he enjoys music, poetry and romance. He has a fine sense of humor, chivalry and integrity, and is modest and retiring almost to a fault. In his dress he is neat, and wears plain, black clothes. He composes his orations while walking to and from his room, and never puts more than the principal heads of his subjects upon paper. He is a good listener as well as a brilliant conversationalist, and a genial and whole-souled companion.

In addition to the facts stated by Barry Gray, we may add that Mr. Mason Jones was connected with the Tribune, a national journal published in Dublin in 1848; and also made two attempts, one in England and one in Ireland, to achieve a seat in Parliament in the progressive, liberal and national interest. He made a vigorous contest in England, and his efforts in Ireland were defeated by the Nation appealing to the Catholic clergy, and protesting against Jones as a young, romantic politician. It is as a gifted young Irishman, that our readers have to remember him; and it is to be regretted, if true, that he died in very narrow circumstances.

PARISIAN BLOOD DRINKERS.—The Paris correspondent of the London "Standard" says: "The clever historian of life of the now almost defunct Latin Quarter, Murger, entitled one of his novels 'Les Beveurs d'Eau,' in which he described the adventures of a society of artists who drank nothing but water—peculiarly disagreeable beverages in Paris—and had some quite wonderful aesthetic principles. According to Dr. Désaix, the well-known writer on popular science, it would seem there are a number of persons who might be called the 'Les Beveurs de Sang,' seeing that they make a practice of blood-drinking. Dr. Désaix tells us that early every morning there is to be seen waiting at the doors of the great municipal slaughter-house at La Villette a crowd of persons of both sexes, and of every class of society, eager for admission, their object being to drink the yet steaming blood of the newly-killed bullocks and sheep. It would seem that the belief is widely spread in Paris that the blood of these newly-slaughtered animals is a sure cure for consumption, and above all, for the affection known as 'nervous debility,' from which 'petits crêves' are only apt to suffer, in spite of the regeneration which is well known to have taken place in France since the fall of the Empire. It is hardly necessary to add that Dr. Désaix does not hesitate to say that the physical theory in which the drinking of blood is absurd as the practice is disgusting.

About 1790, when Arthur Young travelled in France, and when Arthur Young travelled in France, and when prices were reckoned very high, the prices of agricultural produce were as follows, per lb.:—Beef, 3½ d.; mutton, do.; do.; pork, 4½ d.; butter, 8½ d.; cheese, 4½ d.; bread, 1d.; eggs, 4½ d.; a dozen. A towl cost 1d., a turkey 2s. 1d., a duck 1d., a goose 2s., and a pigeon 3d. In England provisions were somewhat dearer. At the same time, wages were considerably lower. On the whole, reckoning the present value of money, we think the present day has the advantage, with the exception of the very high price of meat. This does not, however, affect the agricultural districts to any great extent. The agricultural laborers certainly are better off materially than he was then, whether he possesses more physical strength and happiness is another question. There is no doubt he is more intelligent, and better able to judge for himself as to his own interest; but notwithstanding this he is still liable to be led in directions of which he is not aware by clever interested persons. It is therefore the more important, how that he has more power than he formerly possessed, that he should have in early youth firmly imprinted on his mind principles of honor, honesty, morality, and justice. These principles are sure to have their effect in after life.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR SPECIALTIES

COFFEE TEA & SPICES

Established to fill compound

or to fill up

Limerick to the Front!

A glorious opportunity has presented itself for the men of Limerick to make this day of a new year memorable in the history of their country. We are no advocates of parliamentary agitation, for we are of opinion that Ireland needs more than the eloquent oratory of representatives to make her name respected and her nationality acknowledged within the halls of St. Stephen's. But, nevertheless, we feel our heart glow with sympathy for the brave men of Limerick County in their heroic struggle for the assertion of their independence. If ever there was a cause worthy of generous sacrifice and noble self-devotion it is this. Every man of Irish sympathies in Limerick and throughout Ireland must feel an all-absorbing interest in the contest. This is no ordinary election. It is but seldom that the hearts of the people are stirred by a contest between men who seek their suffrages to misrepresent them in a foreign legislature, which arrogates to itself the power of making laws for their country. But the Limerick election involves a great national principle—the principle which made Samson an exile from his country and left him to die on a foreign field, regretting, with his last breath, that his oblong life-blood was not shed for Ireland—the principle for which Tone, Emmet and Fitzgerald offered up their lives, which made martyrs of the men of '48 and '65, and for which the martyrs of Manchester were sent to eternity with the words, 'God save Ireland' on their lips, and in their hearts an unquenchable love of motherland. We think we know the men of Limerick, and we feel pretty confident that they will never lower the banner of their country or make her interests subservient to the intrigues of designing, treacherous and false 'patriots' whose only object is to make a tool of the patriotic electorate of the country for the advancement of their own projects. For a quarter of a century Limerick has been misrepresented by a Whig politician who cared nothing for the interests of the people—who along with the most treacherous servility to the skirts of a party who has surpassed even the Tory faction in the ingenuity of the schemes for the coercion of Ireland. This man, for his services to the Whig Government, has obtained his reward in a wan, empty and barren title. The election of Limerick is going to send to the place he has vacated, another disciple of the same school? We can answer for the veteran patriots of Limerick, that never again will they allow their county to be disengaged by the return of a foe to Irish freedom. Were it possible that such a calamity could compunction the country in which some of our dearest ties are centred, we should be ever more ashamed to acknowledge the name of Limerick, we would blush to admit that it was endeared to us by a single son of association. But we have no fear for the result of this contest. We regret that the clergy have given their influence in opposition to the choice of the people. We regret it not for the people's sake, but for the sake of that religion to which the Irish race has clung through ages of persecution. If the clergy choose to oppose the people they may be prepared to yield before the irresistible popular jury which such opposition must evoke. The day has gone when the electors could be driven to the poll by priests or landlord, and coerced to vote at his dictation. The trading politicians of Limerick may thunder denunciations on the National Candidate, but they will pass by as idle wind. William Henry O'Sullivan has proved his love of country in a far more practical manner than travelling thro' Ireland in search of signatures to humbug Home Rule manifestoes. Mr. O'Sullivan is a true exponent of Irish national sentiment, his family have proved in the dungeon their devotion to the cause of Ireland. He has rendered valuable service to the tenant farmers of this country. He is the true type of what an Irish representative should be! And who to the clergy of Limerick select in preference to such a man? A wealthy landlord, whose broad acres extend over a considerable portion of the country, who possesses unbounded wealth, and as we can confidently assert, but a very small share of national feeling. The humble man, no matter how pure his heart, how disinterested his motive, how noble and self-sacrificing his disposition, must be cast aside for a wealthy landlord with aristocratic connections and Whig propertied, who is prepared to sell his country to the highest bidder, and to become a pliant tool in the hands of the enemies of Ireland. Men of Limerick, which shall be your choice? Kelly, the Home Ruler of yesterday, whose father made homeless the families of his tenantry, or O'Sullivan, the humble but honest man, whose interests are closely identified with yours, whose cause is the cause of the people, and whose triumphal return will bring immortal honor to Limerick, and form an emphatic protest to the misgovernment of your country. We hear a voice of thunder roll from the Gaels to the Shannon announcing that the reign of corruption must now cease, that the cause of Irish independence must triumph, that interested politicians, sham Home Rulers and other would-be dictators, must give way before the people's onward progress, so long impeded by class distinctions and the thousand other obstacles which oppose the advancement to a position of trust and honor the humble but industrious citizen.—Tipperary Advocate.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.—A sheet of emigration statistics just issued by the Registrar General for Ireland gives a comparative view of the exodus from this country during each month of the last two years. The table is compiled from returns obtained at the various ports by the Metropolitan police and the R. I. Constabulary. Last year 12047 more persons left our shores than in the year preceding it. Winter emigration has fallen off considerably, the returns for the months of January, February, November, and December showing a decrease in that respect of 2019 individuals from the number recorded in the corresponding months of 1872. On the other hand the increase of emigration in the months between March and October inclusively is much greater than could have been anticipated, considering the favorable nature of the weather during the season of the most important to the success of agricultural operations. The removal activity of emigration must be ascribed chiefly to the attractions offered by the New World to the enterprising and industrious, and to the desire of previous emigrants to surround themselves in their second homes by as many of their kin as their circumstances enable them to transport across the Atlantic. The importance of this last named influence in stimulating further emigration may be easily understood when the facts are considered that since the first of May, 1865, 2,252,745 persons have left Ireland for America or the Colonies.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Captain Blakeney, Abbott, Athene, High Sheriff of Galway County; and Charles French Bla Forster, Forster Street, Honk, Galway, High Sheriff of Galway town.

BOSTON, MASS.

ABERDEEN AND LIVERPOOL

UISGE BEATHA!!

W. V. GAFFEY,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Jobber,

IN THE FOLLOWING

Wines and Liquors:

Jameson's Irish Whisky, Old Burgundy Port Wine, Holland Gin, Dunville's Irish Whisky, French Claret, in Wood and Bottles, California, California White Wine, Gordon's Bitter, Martell's Brandy, Anglica Wine, Tannin's English Ale, Martell's Brandy, Syrups, Cordials, &c.

W. V. GAFFEY, 25 Second street, near Stevenson, opposite the Grand Hotel, San Francisco.

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Tipperary Election Fund—Letter from Charles J. Kickham.

We extract the following correspondence of Mr. Kickham from the Dublin *Freeman*, as it forms the best reply to certain scandalously libellous paragraphs which, doubtless through error, have of late found their way into several Irish and Irish-American journals:

TO THE EDITOR.

MULBARRONE, January 22, 1847.

Sir.—The "extraordinary story," about the "Tipperary Fund," which you have made the subject of a leading article in a recent "Freeman's Journal" appeared in the London "Times" a fortnight ago or more. Its reproduction in the "Tipperary Free Press" may or may not indicate "something in the wind" concerning the Parliamentary representation of this country, but however that may be, it may fairly be asked why the editor of the "Free Press," following in the wake of the "Times," should transfer to his columns so absurdly erroneous a report of a meeting of this exiled countrymen from an American journal—which in all probability he does not often see, and which knows little and cares less about Ireland and the Irish—when he had a correct report of the meeting in question in an Irish-American journal, which it is to be presumed is among his regular exchanges. In the article to which I have referred you say, "We are started to learn from the Chicago "Tribune" that over a couple of thousand dollars were collected in that city to meet an expenditure of \$40,000 on behalf of the national candidates. The figures are not ours. We find them in the columns of our admirable contemporary, the "Tipperary Free Press," which has transferred to its columns the narrative as given by our Chicago contemporary." From this it is evident that the "extraordinary story" must have at least some foundation; and many of your readers will naturally have come to the same conclusion. You go on to say—"We never heard a syllable of any such expenditure, and we were always under the impression that the fight was for 'cause,' independent of lucre and kindred considerations." Your impression was quite correct. There was no "expenditure of £40,000 in behalf of the National candidates." There was not a single paid agent or poll clerk. There was no money to hire vehicles for the voters, numbers of whom had to travel from a dozen to a score or more long Irish miles to record their votes "for the cause." There was not even money to pay the Sheriff's fees—for which an enthusiastic elector made himself responsible. The "expenditure"—the lawyers and attorneys, the land-agents and bailiffs, the whole army of Government employees and expectant employees, the influence of the clergy, the terrorism of "flying columns," all those were on the side of the anti-national candidate. And yet, notwithstanding these tremendous odds in his favor, Mr. Heron, as the "Times" said, only "got by the skin of his teeth." I think you are mistaken in supposing that "the last Tipperary election is forgotten by most people." There are some proofs, to the contrary, and it seems not unlikely that there will be still stronger and more numerous proofs in the future that the action of Tipperary in these remarkable contests has made a deep and lasting impression, not only upon the great bodies of the Irish people at home and abroad, but upon all thinking men, with whom the condition of Ireland is a matter of concern. I learned, accidentally, during my imprisonment, that there had been a fierce election contest in my native county—Involving, of course, plenty of "expenditure"—between two wealthy candidates—Captain White and Mr. Waldron; and it was with astonishment that I read in the "Freeman's Journal" that the number of votes polled for me was about equal to that polled for the successful candidate, Captain White, in his contest against Mr. Waldron. For myself, I confess it difficult to imagine how such a manifestation of popular feeling—so unselfish, and even self-sacrificing, so courageous and so intelligent could be regarded as other than hopeful and encouraging by any advocate of Home Rule, or of the "Treaty," or "Free Education," by any man who feels and believes that Ireland has been and is un governed, and who wishes to see her suffering and discontent give place to a happier state of things. It is lamentable to see how men will shut their eyes to the real interest of their country for the sake of some petty intrigue or purely personal advantage. But to return to the "extraordinary story." The "Appeal of Tipperary" has been before the public for a long time. The sum required by the committee is about one thousand four hundred pounds (£1,400). Nearly all of this is on account of the petition against Mr. Heron's return, his costs being fixed at over £300. Five hundred pounds of this sum were lodged in the hands of the securities, Mr. George Roe, as two of the four securities were objected to by Mr. Heron. Mr. Roe also advanced money for the costs of the other side, making the debt due to him over £900. Other gentlemen gave smaller sums. To repay these advances is the object of what has been called in America the Tipperary movement. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who went to America at very great inconvenience to himself, and something worse than inconvenience to his family, has encountered great difficulties in his efforts to pass off what has been called a national debt. But I sincerely trust he will succeed. As treasurer, I have received from his laborious drafts for various sums from Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Troy, &c., all of which I have duly acknowledged. As the figures given in the "Free Press" are altogether wrong, I am inclined that the Chicago draft was for £311. I am trespassing more upon your space than intended; but as I am writing at all on the subject, I will ask a little further space for the following note:

Loran Park, Rosebud.

DEAR MR. KICKHAM—I have been thinking that it would be well to give some authentic publicity to the fact of my having been repaid that £300. It is very desirable to have it known that we are true to our engagements. Please send me a line to say what you think, and oblige yours faithfully,

GEORGE ROE.

I have allowed many "extraordinary stories" to pass unchallenged, and would not have made this one from Chicago an exception to the rule, only that your remarks have given it an importance which it did not seem to me to possess when I read it in the other papers in which it has appeared.—Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

The recent transfer of the Humboldt land district to the San Francisco district is denounced by the Humboldt *Times*, which claims a greater wrong to the poorer classes of northern California could not well be perpetrated than must inevitably result from this action, and further says that it is equally uncalled for and unjustifiable.

The grain fields of Tulare county are represented as doing fine, and it is predicted that the coming crop will be the largest ever raised in that section.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, February 26.]

FLORAL—The Vase de Gama, for Hongkong, sailing on the 21st inst., carried 23,514 ft. of and 200 ft. sks, chiefly Superfine, consisting in part of 2,200 ft. sks. El Dorado Mills, 1,000 do Tehama Mills, 1,000 do Escondida Mills, etc. The big Hazard, from Oregon, brought 1,167 ft. of and 1,000 ft. sks Extra. This was sold prior to arrival at port to Liverpool. The Vase de Gama, from Portland, brought the 201 ft. of Extra. Sales include 3,000 bbls Golden Age Extra, 2,000 bbls Golden Gate do, lots to the 50 ft. sks. Superfine, 500 ft. sks. The Waspale, for Liverpool, Feb. 25, carried 41,367 ft. sks, valued at \$130,000, consisting of Sacramento and Stockton brands.

WHEAT—Supplies from Oregon continue to reach us by every vessel—the Melanchton bringing from Columbia River 1,389 sks, and big Hazard from same 1,518 sks. Some recent arrivals from Oregon sold for distillation at full rates. The market continues in favor of the buyer, with no sales of magnitude to record. Exports continue to the United Kingdom, consisting chiefly of grain purchased some time since, and costing far above those now rating, and this embraces the Young American, which weighs 24 ft. Fair Average has been sold since the 10th week at \$1.50 per bushel, holders and 25 ft. sks for choice lots.

The following embraces the bulk of sales made public: \$2,000 to \$1,000 bushels choice, \$2.25. 2,000 ft. sks, lot 1,50 ft. 175 ft. 20 cental. Liverpool quotations for average, 12d 8d 16d, and for chaf, 12d 8d 2d. It is hard to reconcile this heavy decline in Liverpool, in view of lessened stocks Europe and elsewhere, with nearly half the year to draw upon for supplies prior to next harvest.

BARLEY—The arrivals from the interior are considerable, with a continued Eastern demand for choice quality.

Advice from the Mississippi valley and States bordering the great lakes report a deficiency of this grain of 400,000 bushels; consequently, orders from New York, Detroit, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, etc., are of magnitude. The railroad continues to charge freight to currency, to Milwaukee, \$1.70; to Chicago, \$1.60; to St. Louis, \$1.60 to \$1.80 do. To New York, via Panama, \$1.100 per bbl. In the latter case the grain has to be resold at a loss at some small extra expense.

HIDES—The receipts are very light, holders asking 18c for Dry, Salted, \$2.00, with sales of 1,000 ft. do. Salted at 5c.

TALLOW—The supply is large; fair and good grades slow, at \$1.50; choice, \$2.00. Do. refined at 5c.

COAL—The market is fully supplied with strained, prices are merely nominal—say 80c per ton, according to quality.

COKE—In light supply, quotable at 20¢ per doz. for choice.

STEAMING—In 2-b. cans is worth 25c; Comb in 2-b. cans, 24¢ doz. 13¢ doz. for Comb for New York at 25c.

BEESWAX—Very quiet. Light stock, hard, but no wax.

ONIONS—We note Jobbing sales at \$2.00 to \$1.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Receipts from Humboldt are light, and prices advanced to \$1.75 for choice; Potatoes \$1.75 to \$1.00 per bushel.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is plentiful, and prices much lower. We quote Hens and Roosters, 10¢ each; Broilers, 5¢ each; do; same. Ducks, 25¢ each; do; same. Geese, 26¢ each per pair.

GOAT—Plenty of fresh goat's milk is now in market.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Choice Fresh Roll Butter is arriving more freely, and prices shade off—say 32¢ per lb. Pickled Butter is out of market. California Cheese is extremely scarce, with a good demand at 80¢ per lb. Fresh California Eggs are in moderate supply, and in demand at 25¢ per dozen in market.

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